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New York Daily Tribune.

YOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is said that at a private examination M. Clemenceau again denied all knowledge of bribery by Dr. Herz or any other person. == Mr. Asquith, the English Home Secretary, stated that the plan of Home Rule for Ireland would Irish dynamiter, was released from Portland prison. === Seventeen new cases of cholera were reported at the Neitleben Lunatic Asylum, in Germany.

Congress.-Both Houses in session. --- House: The National Querantine bill was considered, and went over till Monday. == Senate: The Columbian postage stamps were attacked by Senator Wolcott; the anti-Option bill was discussed, and went over without action.

Domestic -- Nine p range were killed, twelve fatally injure I and a hundred others burned by oil in a collision on the "Big Four" Road near Alton, Ill, === Seven people were injured in a wreck paid a warm tribute to the memory of ex-President Hayes. - Judge Gresham denies that he has been asked to enter President Cleveland's

City and Suburban.-P. J. Gleason yielded to show of force, and Horatio S. Sanford took possession of the Mayor's office of Long Island City. === Falling walls at a Washington-st. fire severely injured several firemen. --- The French steamer Bretagne sailed with \$4,300,000 in gold on board. - Officials of the Health Board visited the lodging-rooms in the police stations.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear or lair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highst, 26 degrees; lowest, 12; average, 15 1-4.

In a few days, as our London cable letter leminds us, the British Parliament will begin s singularly important and interesting session. The long-vexed question of Home Rule for Ireland will come up first, and there is reason to expect that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in carrying his measure, since he is assured of the support of the Irish Nationalists in addition to the Liberal party. After that will come a number of great legislative topics, such as registration, labor problems, local government, parish councils, agricultural laborers, license, and "one man, one vote." These make a long and heavy programme, comparable with that of Mr. Gladstone's famous first administration. from 1868 to 1874. That was a quarter of a century ago, and the great leader was fiftyeight instead of eighty-three. Yet he faces his tremendous task to-day as buoyantly as then. Success to the Grand Old Man!

On another page will be found an interesting and in some respects valuable sketch of the beautiful old City Hall, and a review of the important scenes and conditions of life it has witnessed. In a peculiar way this historic building, which the Tammany bosses, with an insensibility worthy of Alaric, have talked of destroying, links the age of progress with that of revolution. When built it was by far the most imposing structure in the country, and it still retains, even to eyes accustomed to graceful proportions and fine lines, a high character as an architectural model. It was built when Manhattan Island beyond Chambers-st. was still a farming country, long before the days of gas, street railways and running water. It an the city grow from 70,000 to nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, from a colonial town to a world's metropolis. On its own account and for what it represents as well it is ensitled to consideration.

There has been a decided improvement durine the last week in the situation at Paris, and ing strength and public confidence day by day.

lie funds are recovering from the heavy deago, and as pointed out by Mr. Smalley in his M. Ferry perceive, as Mr. Smalley has report- velopment and prosperity of New-York. They special cable dispatch from Paris which we ed in his cable letters, that England has the can give this city the cleanest and best streets. publish to-day, the general aspect of affairs in European Powers behind it, whereas France is the most perfect wharfage system, the finest cournging to-day than it has been for some time past.

Although there is no prospect as yet of a fairer and warmer than at any time during the week. There is, however, little improvement so far as the condition of the waterway is concerned. The ferry-slips remain filled with ice, eccasioning delay in docking, and large quantities of fices continue to come floating down the rivers, interfering with navigation. The harbor retains its wintry appearance, and nothing except icefields are to be seen in the bay as far as the eye can reach.

THE MANHATTAN'S PROPOSALS.

The formal application of the Manhattan Railway Company for permission to multiply and extend its elevated lines is not characterized by modesty. The company's plans contemplate undivided possession of the privileges which the Rapid-Transit Commission is empowered to grant, and if they were carried into execution they would certainly exclude competitors from the field. This brings up at once for discussion and settlement the question whether the community wishes and can afford to have such a monopoly established in the hands of the Manhattan Company. On that point THE TRIBUNE has already expressed an opinion. We do not see in the record with which the city is painfully familiar any warrant for supposing that the enormous privileges which are asked for would be so used as to give advantage. The great corporation which would as the transportation business is concerned, has always been excessively devoted to its own administrative reform, or the acquiescence of supposed interests and offensively indifferent the majority of the European Powers. to the common welfare. Nobody expects an individual or a company to make a charity of business, and that is the reason that society endeavors to protect itself by guaranteeing freedom of competition. But there is such a thing as enlightened selfishness in the management of personal affairs, and its consequences are useful and agreeable. If the Manhattan Company had served the community to the best of its ability in the past it would have also served itself, and would have established a better title to generous treatment than it now possesses. The failure of the scheme for underground

reads in New-York apparently reduces us to the necessity of permitting new overhead lines to be built and operated, unless we are willing to endure indefinitely the misfortunes and discomforts which the totally inadequate facilities of the present day inflict. And public pationce has been so far exhausted that additional roads through the air are not now likely to be strongly opposed. But it is important, we think, that the Commission should use its powers to establish a lively and fruitful competition through the agency of a strong and independent company. The objection is made that, if rival interests were thus created, it would be impossible to prevent their consolidation bereafter. No doubt the highest sagacity would be needed to forestall that consequence. but we do not believe that it would be a hopeless task. As to that, the recent experience be on liberal lines. James Francis Egan, an of the Reading combination is suggestive and en curaging. That capital would eagerly compete for such a franchise as the Commission is empowered to grant is undisputed, and if the Commission does not carefully, candidly and openly consider the problem before it from this point of view it will greatly strengthen the unfavorable impression which some of its pro-

ceedings have created. As for the specific proposals of the Man-hattan Company, it appears to us that they But, after all, he couldn't help himself; for tion," Therefore, according to Dr. Coleman, a are not wholly objectionable. We see no advantage in forbidding the natural growth of the law has. It may be battled for a long the existing system. Its development by means of extensions and third tracks would be of great benefit to the community if it were restrained within reasonable limits-by which we mean an expansion which would neither hopelessly debase the appearance of the city nor establish a perpetual monopoly. Some of the propositions, contemplating practically new lines along important thoroughfares, need to be considered at greater length before they are either condemned or approved. To at least one of them, however, we think public opinion will promptly and emphatically object. If we are not much mistaken, an elevated road crossing Fifth and Madison aves, at Portysecond-st, would be exceedingly offensive to the

However opinions may vary on other points, there ought to be no hesitation about compelling the Manhattan Company to pay well for every privilege which it obtains. Its proposals contain no pecuniary offer, and even the most reasonable tribute will probably have to be extorted if it is to be obtained at all. But the advantages which the company seeks are so great and sure to be so lucrative that it can be forced by a proper pressure to surrender a handsome percentage of the profits which will accrue if they are granted. The course of the Commission with reference to this matter will be closely and jealously watched.

PRESTIGE IN EGYPT.

French susceptibility respecting English supremacy in Egypt is something more than a paroxysmal freak of jealousy. Priority of claim ought naturally to be recognized in international disputes, and in this respect the English have no case. We do not refer to the first invasion and conquest of Egypt by Napoleon. That was a bold, strategic play in a game of universal conquest. It carried with it no sequence of moral obligation on the part of European States to recognize the right of the French people to control the course of civilization on the lower Nile. There are, however, valid historic claims. It was France that was intimately associated with the cause of Egyptian independence and with Mehemet Ali's European reforms. For fifty years French genius left its impress upon the civil service and the public works of Egypt. The Suez Canal was exclusively a French work, undertaken and carried to completion in the face of English criticism and opposition. If French remains after in the Nation than any one of them imagines. a decade of British supremacy the official language of the Government, it is a witness to priority of claim on the part of one of the Western rivals to direct the march of progress

In these circumstances the French would be more than buman if they could regard without resentment England's encroachment upon what was their own domain. Supremacy in Egypt was once theirs. It is now England that holds the Ribot Administration appears to be gain- the first place and is determined not to surrender it, although her Ministers when they The campaign against President Carnot, in acquired it were loud in their protestations which both Radicals and Royalists joined of disinterestedness. It would be unreasonhands, has collapsed, and nothing more is able to expect Frenchmen to reconcile them-

the panic-mongers have been realized, the pub- in London and intrigues in Constantinople and have little fear of public criticism or opposi-Cairo, and English duplicity will be a byword tion, be the expense whatever it may, if they cline which they suffered two and three weeks in Paris. Yet experienced diplomatists like will do all that lies in their power for the de-France is considerably brighter and more en- isolated and unable without diplomatic support. Police and Fire and Health departments, the to regain its prestige in Egypt. Perhaps if he most beautiful parks, the most complete syswere less reserved he would go further and tem of rapid transit, the most commodious and assert that France is itself largely to blame elegant public buildings, known in any city on for English supremacy on the lower Nile, earth, if they only take broad and large views thaw, on the whole the weather yesterday was | Certainly it was not through any fault of Eng- of their opportunities and their duties. land that France shirked its responsibilities in 1882 and left its rival to act in Egypt alone: THE LIMITS OF RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION. nor was it anything less than a second blunder at Constantinople in 1887 that prevented the the Porte.

Ten years ago diplomatic sentimentalism Clemenceau made one of his impassioned as a crime against liberty and national independence. His ideas prevailed, and M. de They should be accepted for all time and by into English supremacy. In London Mr. Gladstone preached invasion of Egypt for philanthropic ends and the accomplishment of moral course of disinterested action as a good European and an agent of civilization and progress. Sentiment triumphed there also, and it carried Lord Welseley's army to Tel-el-Kebir and Cairo under pledges which could never be folfilled. Between M. Clemenceau's and Mr. Gladstone's speeches there was no choice in nobility of sentiment and ethical tone; but in the long run the advantages of position and | Protestant Episcopal Hishop of Delaware, is prestige have remained with the nation which acted, rather than with the rival which refrained from acting. "Beati possidentes," once the public the largest practicable measure of exclaimed the cynical Bismarck. The French pledge of abstention could not be recalled. like to have New-York at its mercy, so far The English pledge of withdrawal could be violated under plea of imperial necessity, or

EXIT GLEASON.

Patrick J. Gleason dies hard, but there seems mean that the ultimate extinguisher of all manheavenly flame which animates the material immoral man. The syllogism on which he organism of that great man. It is the Mayor, rosis this amazing assertion is thus stated by exterminated, but if he did say it he would merely show that he was oversanguine. Sanford has been installed in the Mayor's room by the minions of the law. He has possession of the President of the Board of Aldermen was expected to be dropped. But Gleason has the archives, and so long as he retains them the triumph of Sanford will not be complete.

But though Gleason dies hard we cannot truthfully say that he dies majestically. When morning be distinctly announced that he was about to kill somebody; but the moment that a squad of traiters in police uniform appeared upon the scene, with orders to set him out on the sidewalk with whatever measure of violence be chose to invoke, he surrendered without so much as a homicidal gesture. With that inglorious subsidence disappeared the last vestige of the Gleason that we once knew. Contact with his legal advisers had accomplished prevent any man from expressing his hones its insidious and deadly work. We surmised that his lawyers would demoralize him. long as he was a law unto himself he was invincible and sublime. It was the contaminating influence of writs and processes that ruined him. The moment that he confessed his fear of a mandamus he was lost.

Gleason has the archives, but he will have to give them up. The law has found a crevice when you come to think of it, that is a way period of time, but ultimately it gets there. And there are other despots within bailing distance of Long Island City who might pos sibly derive advantage from a calm considera tion of that fact. They already bear some resemblance to the Gleasonian type, and a tendency of that sort often develops rapidly if it is not resolutely checked.

POSSIBLE NEW-YORK.

What a great city New-York might be made f its rulers were wise and far-seeing! Its Christianity. natural advantages are absolutely unrivalled. Not another great city on the globe has such natural facilities for shipping, for drainage and health, for economy in manufacture, or for swift dispatch of business. In spite of all the dismal mistakes made in past years, in spite of the neglect of many golden opportunities and the waste of franchises which may now in volve a cost of millions to the people, this and marvellous possibilities.

A political society has absolute control of New-York. It is here, and it rules, whether we like its principles or not. For years to come, in all probability, the future of New-York will depend upon the action of that or ganization. Its leaders are not dell or foolish Alameda." men; if they were, the power they now hold would not be in their hands. Some of them are substantial citizens who have property and extensive business interests, and private as well as public motives would naturally prompt them to do what they could to realize the magnificent possibilities of New-York. If they only take large views, and look beyond the day and its passions and prejudices to the long future. they can make for themselves a name which will live, and for the city a measure of prosperity such as few imagine. The political or ganization which controls New-York has it natural aspirations for influence in National affairs. Heretofore it has been greatly embarrassed by the fact that in times past things have been done, in the name and through the power of Tammany Hall, which would not bear criticism. The men of to-day have an opportunity to make for the organization a record which will blot out from the memory of men all past errors or shortcomings. If they do what is within their power to do for this city. they will accomplish more for the political influence of their organization in the State and

New-York wants much, and is abundantly able to pay for all it wants. If a hundred millions should be spent in making this the most convenient, prosperous and beautiful city in the world, the mere increase in value of property would pay all the cost without additional burden to anybody. Not a real estate owner in the city, not a merchant doing business here, not a manufacturer within the limits of New-York, not a capitalist who uses the facilities of this great financial centre, would fail to share in the benefits resulting, or would hesitate to pay his full proportion of all the cost, if only New-York could be made what it ought to be-the one unrivalled and unapheard of the possibility of a Presidential crisis, selves to accomplished facts so distasteful to proachable city in the world. Mr. Croker and

Moreover, as none of the dismal predictions of their amour propre. Profests will be renewed his associates in the control of this city need

It is not strange that the conservatives in the churches are alarmed at the present tenwithdrawal of the British garrison when all dency to regard nearly every tenet of Christhe arrangements for it had been made with tianity as an open question. In their opinion, not only the fundamentals of Christianity, but the vast accretion of tradition, dogma and triumphed both in Paris and Lendon. M. practice, which has grown up around these fundamentals, are, or at least ought to be, inspeeches against armed intervention in Egypt violate. No doubts should assail them; no investigation should be made in regard to them. Freycinet allowed the Dual Control to lapse all men as a divine deposit of eternal truth. In other spheres of human life there may be progress, or at any rate change; a truer knowledge and a wider generalization of facts may results. His Ministry committed England to a lead to the rejection of ancient errors. But within the sacred domain of theology all must remain as it is and has been from the beginning. To touch with the pitiless scalpel of criticism even the least of the ancient traditions is to assail the very foundations of the faith.

An article in the current issue of "The North American Review," by Dr. Coleman, the a fair statement of this view. Dr. Coleman's object is to prove that there are limits to legitimate religious discussion. If he meant simply that each sect has the right to set such limits for its own members, no one would ques tion the propriety of his contention. For such a right is necessary to the existence of any organization. But he goes a great deal further than this. He contends that "Christianity is the National religion of America"; and therefore any one who doubts or denies the fundamentals of Christianity, among which he to be no doubt that he is dying. We do not specifies a belief in the Divinity of Christ, in baptism, and the Lord's Supper, is guilty of kind is descending upon the vital spark of high treason, and is also to be classed as an not the person, who is expiring. Sanford, we him: The public opinion of this country is suppose, would say that he has actually been | Christian opinion. From this it follows that our National morality is virtually but another name for Christianity. Therefore a man who is not a Christian cannot be accounted a moral

man. the chairs and tables, and of the cuspider and It is not, perhaps, necessary to say much in safe, as well as of the window out of which rebuttal of this argument, for few people, except the Bishop of Delaware, will take it seriously. Indeed, those who have the best title to speak for Christianity will regret to see such an untenable proposition put forth by a dignitary of a most respectable and worthy denomination. Christianity, even as to its fundathe populace burst into his presence yesterday mentals, is not the National religion of this country. A refusal to accent its essential doctrines is not high treason. Unitarians, Jews, agnostics and infidels can be, and are, every whit as loval to the State as the most hidebound conservative; and not even a Christian bishop has the right to put any stigma upon Bishop Coleman says that such men thom. should not be allowed to express their dishe hef. But there is no law in this country to onvictions in a respectful way; and it is pretty ertain that no such law will ever be enacted

Perhaps, however, the most offensive thing in the Bishop's article is his assertion that men who do not hold his views as to the Divinity of Christ, and the import of the two Sacraments, are immoral. They may be "called moral by the world," he says; but if they are belerodox as to the Sacraments, he feels "con countless number of men like Abraham Lin coln, or Dr. Bellows, or Dr. Chapin, or that saintly man, Dr. Martineau, are immoral! So also are a large proportion of the noblest men and women in the world to-day! Such a proposition is too absurd, not to say monstrous for serious discussion. It is sectarianism gone to seed. We believe the Bishop of Delaware is, personally, a most amiable gentleman. But if he has any regard for his future fame he will refrain from giving utterance to crude opinions that are not only discreditable to him. but a caricature of the true principles of

THE CALIFORNIA FAMINE.

The Tribune has already given a slight hint of the sad fate which has overcome California. And the pity of it is that we fear no words, however many and well chosen, can convey more than slight hint of the terrible condition of affairs in that exce proud State. California, rich to satiety in gold, in grain, in fruit, in wine, is now face to face with a famine, which, if resplendid city yet has within its reach imperial lief does not speedily come, will leave her blos oming valleys and auriferous mountains an uninhabited wilderness. We refer, of course, to the frightful girl famine, accounts of which are beginning to come in. It extends practically to the whole State, as we learn from the San Francisco papers that there is a "great scarcity of girls in every town in the State excep-

As in the case of the great Russian food famine of a year ago, trustworthy details of the Cali fornia famine reach the outside world with extreme slowness. As yet we are utterly in the dark as to what produced the fatal shortage in girls. Whether the scarcity in girls had been coming upon the stricken people for some time or developed suddenly we have no idea. The stock of girls in the rest of the country, so far as we are able to ascertain, is normal. But there will be time enough to investigate the cause after the sufferings of the people have been relieved? for the present it should be enough for us to know that the girl famine exists. We presume that we need use but little space in pointing out the horrors of a widespread gir famine. Any kind of a famine is disagreeable A bread famine, for instance, must cause great offering, though, with ment, not to mention Welsh rabbit and note de foie gras, it would seem that the victims of a bread famine ought not to have such a hard time of it. Even in a general food famine some way can usually be devised to get along. But what shall be said of a girl famine involving a whole State as large Life without girls is simply es California? lingering dissolution. Life without sunlight without water, without food, is not what it quelet to be, but it is bliss compared to the torture of existence without girls. Yet to-day great sister State is crying out for girls in the agony of despair.

Naturally the first thing which should be done in this crisis is to devise ways and means for sending relief to California. If California is without girls, then girls must be sent to her. Committees must be appointed-funds must be raised. Where is the Rev. Dr. Talmage? He is good at a sermon, better at a famine. It will be a law. remembered that at the close of that famous interview which he had with the Czar, the Doctor slapped the autocrat on the back and remarked "Old man, if you have another famine let me But Russia is a long way off, and befamines are only food famines, anyhow, while California is comparatively near at hand, and

bears no sort of comparison whatever. The Rev. Mr. Talmage must raise a cargo of Brooklyn girls for suffering California. Barring a curious habit of taking her affairs of the heart to the Lee Avenue Police Court, the Brooklyn girl is delightful, and will come to the afflicted Californians like a cool drop to the parched tongue. But the difficulty in dealing with the California famine lies right here: No place has a surplus of girls. A surplus of girls is unthinkable; as well speak of a surplus of sunshine. Nevertheless, many parts of the country can, for the sake of a State which is suffering, spare a few, and no doubt enough can in this way be got together and forwarded, and in a measure relieve the present distress. Perhaps by spring no more assistance will be required, though on this point nothing can be safely ventured until something is of complaint against it, even at such a time as krown as to the cause of the famine. The this. scourge, it appears, even now does not touch Whether it has spent its force at Alameda and her usual girl supply has been restored, or whether it has not yet reached there, or whether Alameda, in anticipation of the coming shortage, stored up great warehouses of girls from which she is now drawing, we do not know, but it seems to be a fact that Alameda, from ome cause, still revels in its usual wealth of girls amid the general misery. No doubt Alameda is doing what she can for the neighborng towns, but this cannot be much. Even in Alameda the supply of girls cannot be inexhaustible. We cannot believe that Alameda has in some underhand way got up a corner on 'alifornia girls. The famine, we are convinced, ;

nust result from natural causes. But let the cause be what it may as we have

out, perhaps, not a single one with so compact and convincing an argument for the progress of hristianity as can be found in the pages of The Tribune Almanac. The census returns showing the remarkable increase of the various religious hodies in the United States during the last decade make an exhibit which is most impressive.

Lieutenant Peary is an Arctic explorer whose nethods are to be heartily commended. He accomplishes remarkable results with a minimum of expense and risk. His methods are scientific; his case of operations is always accessible; and his equipment is precisely what he needs. His sucsess is reaching a high latitude and making important discoveries would have warranted his asking aid from the Government or from influential friends in enabling him to continue his work But he does not adopt that course. He is making a determined effort to defray all the expenses of his next expedition by his illustrated lecture ourses. He is a model explorer from every point

M. Andrieux remains the great mystery man of French politics. Yet his importance is not inreasing, but diminishing. The state secrets may be large; but the pattern of the casket inclosing them is small.

"Garden and Forest" has an approciative artile on the battle-ground in Prospect Park, to which it refers as a most instructive example of what can be accomplished in landscape gardenng with the simplest elements. It is one of the veliest scenes in that great pleasure-ground. By etistic treatment natural beauty imparts natural and peaceful beauty to a battle-ground of great istoric interest. Prospect Park, if all the oportunities were improved, and if its maintenance vere systematically and intelligently ordered, might easily be converted into the model pleasureground of the country. Unfortunately its mangement is largely political, and it is allowed to other from persistent neglect. The approaches to the Park are simply disgraceful. The great rch, which was erected in a badly selected site. To warm the rheumatism an' thaw the from mly serves to render the unsightly knolls and eglected hummocks surrounding it more con-

It ought to be clearly understood and positively guaranteed that, if the Manhattan Ele-Throw bushels o' red pepper in the sizzin', whizzin' vated Company is to gain extensive privileges and advantages from the Rapid Transit Commission, it must furnish a great deal faster trains than it now furnishes, and a great many more of them vated Company is to gain extensive privileges and now furnishes, and a great many more of them at all hours of the day and night.

The last fortnight has been a fortnight of misery and even of actual suffering to hundreds of thousands of New-Yorkers. Frozen water pipes, clogged gas pipes, slippery cidewalks, extreme discomfort from Arctic cold, and worst of all, the frightful accumulation of unemptied garbage barrels all over the city-these have furnished ample cause for the most serious fault-finding. ls it impossible for this great metropolis in this era of civilization and progress to obtain its just rights in the prompt removal of offensive refuse? Long lines of foul-smelling barrels, heaped over with repulsive garbage and offscourings, have disfigured and disgraced our streets and our ave-Tammany Hall ought to set aside all thoughts of new city buildings, of new speedways, of new schemes of public plunder, until it has put in successful operation a satisfactory system of ridding the city of the disgusting masses of filthy stuff which have added new terrors to existence in the city during the recent cold

Typhus fever has found a foothold even in the

interest of the taxpayers, and not in the interest of Tammany Hall. The members of the Tweed King added enormously to their great fortunes by buying for low prices private property which was afterward bought by the city from these members of the Ring at enormous figures for improvements. Is it certain that prominent members of Fammany Hall have not been making already extensive purchases of land in the neighborhood of the Croton River and the reservoirs in order that they may obtain vant profits by selling it afterward to the city? The Commissioner of Public Works ought to have nothing to do with the acquiring of the land for the protection of the water supply. Commissioner Daly is a man of limited intellect, of little valuable experience, of meante | the good opinion of everybody than Mr. Childs, and capacity, and of scanty executive ability. He was appointed Commissioner of Public Works to be a mere servile agent of Mr. Croker and Mayor Gilroy, without will or mind of his own. He is not a man of the right sort to oppose jobs and schemes to plunder the taxpayers. The bill at Albany for the protection of the water supply ought to be opposed with the utmost energy by the Republican memhers of the Senate and the Assembly until Commissioner Daly is amended out of it altogether, and the rights and interests of the taxpayers are thoroughly safeguarded. Millions upon millions may be dishonestly drawn from the public treasury under this bill as it now stands, if it should become

Mr. Halford's appointment to be a paymaster in the Army is a fitting recognition of the faithful public service he has rendered for the last tour years. In the deligate and trying position he has occupied, modesty, courtesy and good sense have always distinguished his conduct. He.

her famine is something to which a food famine has earned the esteem of all who have come in contact with him under conditions of no little embarrassment.

> It might naturally be expected that at the time when the Manhattan Company is asking for new privileges of the highest value, the management would take especial pains to give the best service in its power to the public; but the management to and from Harlem recently during the middle of the day have been insufficient in number and lamentably deficient in speed. The company could have provided more numerous trains and have run them faster without any embarrassment to its system, and without any danger. It is so indifferent to public sentiment that it will not even take the trouble to mitigate the just causes

PERSONAL.

Chancellor Sims, of the Syracuse University, who recently gave notice to the trustees that he intended to retire from office, in order to resume pastoral work, has been persuaded to windraw his letter. Although he speaks in that missive of the great harmony that has prevailed between him and the trustees for the lag iweive years, it is said that his proposed resignation was due to "severe criticisms passed upon him in some quarters recently." The Board was unanimous in begging him to remain.

Miss Louise Aldrich Blake, eldert daughter of Herefordshire clergyman, has just achieved the highest distinction as a stadent in medicine ever won by a woman. She has taken a "double lirst" in the examinations at the London University. It is said that she attained excellence not by special cramming, but ity steady, persevering hard work.

Miss Rhodn Broughton has just narrowly escaped remarked once or twice, now is the time to contribute, and to contribute liberally. The mere thought of the present sad condition of the California young man ought to be enough for any one without a heart of stone.

There will be many sermons preached to-day,

There will be many sermons preached to-day,

Bishops Potter of New York, Talbot of Wyoming and Idaho, and Walker of North Dahola all preached in Washington last sunday.

The Empress Frederick of Germany will visit her daughter, the Duckess of Sparts, in Athens early in March. Upon her return, a month of so later, she will go to the Schless in Homburg, her principal residence since the death of her husband.

When the project for an ex-Confederates' Home in Richmond, Va., was first set afact, General Butler was living in Washington, and contributed \$500; and as he handed a check for that amount to Mr and as he handed a check for that amount to Mr. Fleming, the canvasser for the enterprise, he added:
"It you need more, come back to me." A stort time afterward the late Mr. Corcoran was applied to in technit of the home, and promised the same amount, taving first elicited the fact that some one dee had given \$500. As Mr. Fierding was about to leave the banker Mr. Comoran suddenty inquired: "Who give you that \$500.12" Upon being informed, he said, "131 make mine \$1,000."

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness, of San Francisco, has accepted the call extended to him last month to become suster of the Second Caurch of Boston. Among

Judge William Virgin, of the Maine Supreme Court, was reported seriously id last week. Jaundice and a complication of other muladies afflict him.

THE TALL OF THE DAY.

Professor Morse, of Salem, Mass., thinks he has solved the problem of house-heating. He has built a house all of whose rooms face the couth, nearly all of the front being glass. By means of reflectors the whole house can be heated on sunny days with supshine alone. At night and on cloudy days free are built. A passageway affording entrance to all the rooms runs along the northern side of the house, at the same time serving the purpose of protecting the

COLD WEATHER IN GEORGIA. a freezin' an' a-sneezin' an' a-wheezin' fit to

An' coul has reached the color of a green five-dollar An' we'll soon be burnin' o' the bricks' an' warmin' by the stones; It's the toughest time we ever struck, from Billville clean to Bones!

Oh, for one breath of summer across the ky Won't never say, "This weather's hot!" for brim-stone would be nice 'Longside o' this here shiverin' spell o' Georgia snow

an' ice! Come on, O. blazin' summer! Jes' heat your ovens

"The Catholic Union," an influential journal of the

Roman Catholic Church, had this significant editorial utterance the other day :

"People coming to the United States to better their condition and with a view of making this land their home owe it to the country, to themselves and to their children at once to shake off the shackles of foreign nationalism and to become American in every thing that constitutes that term in its highest signification. This need not prevent them from loving the olden land from which they came and always re joicing in her weal. But America is their country now. To it they owe supreme temporal allegiance, and the man or clique that would seek to prevent this Americanization should be regarded as an enemy to this country, as well as to immigrant progress an prosperity."

Scientists affirm that fee frozen at zero temperature is more durable than that which forms when the increury is above that point. Within the last few days Minnesota has been making some fee that ought to last all Sammer in the open air if that theory holds good.—(Minneapolis Tribune.

Irenes and Amea Elton, of Vineland, N. J., celebrated their diamond wedding the other day, having been married seventy-five years. They are aged respectively ninety-five and ninety-two years, and retain pessession of all their faculties.

Typhus fever has found a foothold even in the municipal offices. This fact is highly discreditable to the Taummany Board of Health, which ought to have kept these public offices in proper condition.

It is undoubtedly advisable that the water supply of the metropolis should be protected from contamination. A quantity of land about the reservoirs, the streams and the springs from which New-York gets its water, sufficient to prevent the pollution of the water supply, ought certainly to pass over to public ownership, in order that all nuisances and all sources of contamination may be removed. But the commission to appraise the value of the land taken for this public purpose ought to be made up with the greatest care in the interest of the taxpayers, and not in the interest.

A soulful poem was published in a Chiengo paper the other day in which "bon mots" was made to rhyme with "Dr. Watts."

Theory and Practice.—Yalsley—I tell you, when I see one of these hard-working, patient school-ma'ams, I feel like taking my hat off to her in rev-Mudge-1 tried that once and her brother kicked e neross the street.—(Indianapolis Jourcal.

The almanae of "The Philadelphia Public Ledger" for 1893 is as usual full of useful and interesting information, and is a compendium that no Philadel-phian will want to do without. Like "The Ledger" itself, "The Ledger Almanae" reflects the spirit at gentus of Mr. George W. Childs, not only ecoracy of its figures, but in its datatiness of form-Few men in the country have done more to deserve all will wish that he may live to issue many more editions of his almanac.

Will Probably Dig It Up.—Pivers—Somebody, I see, has been defacing your front fence.

Banks—Where?

"On the luside, just over that snowdrift."

"Why Rivers, I cut that notch myself. where I—cr—threw my meerschaum pipe Year's Day."—Chicago Tribuno.

A Brooklyn lady who is spending the winter in Paris with her two young daughters, while her husband's business compels him to remain at home. being anxious to have her husband join his family, said to her eldest daughter one day in presence of her youngest, a six-year old, "I wish your papa could be appointed as minister to some court in Europe. Whereupon the young but discriminating Miss quickly responded, "Why, mamma, you must be crazy; paper couldn't preach a good sermon."

she—How sadly beautiful and pathetically welrd are those lines:

"We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning."
He—Yes; mighty slow work digging a grave with bayonets.—(Boston Transcript.